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# Intelligence Panel Urges Demolition of New Chancery in Moscow

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The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence recommended unanimously yesterday that the new U.S. Embassy chancery in Moscow be demolished and rebuilt because of listening devices the Soviets implanted in its walls and floors.

"It's time to stop the buck-passing, make a decision, demolish that building while we can still do it at a minimum amount of cost and start over," Chairman David L. Boren (D-Okla.) said after the committee approved, 15 to 0, eight recommendations to overhaul and improve the State Department's entire embassy security system.

"It's very clear that we cannot assure ourselves," Boren said, "that we can ever have minimal levels of security consistent with our national security in that particular structure."

He said experts had concluded it would take "two to five years" just to assess the extent to which the new chancery building is compromised by Soviet listening devices.

Boren estimated the cost of rebuilding the Moscow chancery at \$23 million, the same amount spent so far on its construction. Congress has appropriated a total of \$192 million for the new Moscow embassy complex, which includes eight other buildings, six of which are occupied.

The Senate report said Moscow should be notified that the State De-

partment "will negotiate a new set of construction agreements that meet our security requirements." It said that until the United States occupies a new chancery in Moscow "with a reasonable assurance" it has not been compromised, Washington should forbid the Soviets to occupy their new chancery on Mount Alto on Wisconsin Avenue.

The committee recommended that the United States consider removing the Soviets and Americans occupying living quarters at their respective new embassy complexes until security concerns are resolved.

Meanwhile, State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman condemned as "an outrageous act" a subpoena issued Tuesday by a House panel demanding all department documents and cables on Moscow embassy security since 1981. He said the department had turned over to the panel "many thousands of documents." Only "perhaps 100, 150 to 160" highly sensitive ones had been held back, he said, adding that those could be examined at the department.

Rep. Daniel A. Mica (D-Fla.), chairman of the House subcommittee on international operations, said he had received a letter from Secretary of State George P. Shultz promising that all the requested materials would be made available and asking that the subpoena be withdrawn.

"We're not withdrawing it on the basis of a promise," Mica said, indi-

cating he might reconsider if his panel receives the documents it seeks.

Among other recommendations in the Senate panel's 18-page report were consolidating the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Foreign Buildings Office and Office of Foreign Missions into one unit directly accountable to the secretary of state; "fencing" off all funds earmarked by Congress for diplomatic security and new buildings to assure no funds are reprogrammed for other purposes; establishing a Senate task force to oversee embassy security and an outside advisory panel to review new construction projects; and ending employment of foreign nationals at U.S. embassies in Eastern bloc countries.

The tour of Marine guards in the Soviet Union and other "hostile intelligence areas" should be shortened and married men should be recruited for those posts "to the extent feasible," the report said.

Also yesterday, Sen. Steve Symms (R-Idaho) and Rep. Richard Armey (R-Tex.) introduced a joint resolution directing the president to cancel the 1969 and 1972 agreements under which the new U.S. and Soviet embassies were built and to move the Soviet Embassy from Mount Alto to a new site "not more than 150 feet" above sea level. The Soviet Embassy, at 350 feet above sea level, is on the second highest point in Washington.